

circumstances, they now contend they cannot do
selves; that the Exercise of the Prerogative in
Cafes, at the Desire of the People, could never
verted to their Prerogative if it should happen
wife and virtuous Parliament, at any future
should be dissolved to favour the iniquitous De-
a King, or his Ministers, the People would
choose them; that its so far from being below the
nity of a virtuous Mind, it was the greatest Pro-
Virtue to acknowledge and rectify its Errors;
from Appearances he feared the *Dissemper* equally
nicious, raged among the Ministers, as the *Harsh*
let us therefore, said he, enquire into the Cau-
these Complaints, and if we have no other Mea-
Relief, as we have already addressed ourselves in
Contempt of our Constituents, into the Contem-
Europe, into the Contempt of *America*, let us pro-
ourself at the Foot of the Throne, and address
our own Dissolution.

"Thus have I given you as near as I can recollect
I speak from Memory) the Substance of the Debat-
the House of Commons, at the Opening of this Ses-
"In the House of Lords the Debates turned on
same Points, the Ministry were again an Am-
ment, because it related to the Privileges of the
House, and might produce a Jealousy between
"Lord C—b—m opposed them with great War-
said it was a constitutional Question, upon which
was their Duty to advise his Majesty; that he
thought the greatest Question that could come be-
that House, was the Right of taxing *America*; he
thought this of more Importance; that a Breach
had been made in the Constitution, at which any Min-
might enter, who meant to destroy it. He
it was an Insult upon Sense to say, the People in
America were in a State of Disobedience to the legal Au-
rity of this Country. He justified the Resolutions
to import *British* Manufactures, and again denied
Right of Taxation. The *Americans*, he said, had
harassed, oppressed, and such Measures adopted
enslave them, that he could hardly help sus-
despotic Principles in Government; and parliament
Prostitution were Hand in Hand. To an Insult
that Lord M—d—d throw'd out, that he was ambitious
of being the Patron of *America*, he answered, he lo-
the *Americans*, they were a brave, generous, and
al People; he did not mean to flatter, but to favour
he spoke as their Friend, and gloried in the
that they had been basely traduced, and ungener-
condemned unheard. Lord C—m—d in every Part
lar confirmed his Opinion, in Language so obnox-
is, that he will be compelled to resign. Upon a Di-
sion, the Ministry carried the Question for the Ad-
without any Amendment, by a great Majority in
Houses.

"If I am at Liberty to say what is my own Opin-
it is, that the *American* Revenue-Acts will be repeal-
I have observed, however, in the Letter wrote by
Ministry to Lord B—m—t, they have cautiously ca-
ted the Article of Tea; but I am informed, from
good Authority, that if there should be an Attempt
continue the Duty on Tea, the *India* Company will
interfere, and present a Memorial against it at the
of the House of Commons; nor do I believe it
Step should fail, the Ministry will consent to a
Repeal."

Annapolis, April 24, 1770.

To Messieurs Stevenson, Smith, Plowman, and Mac-

GENTLEMEN,
I HAVE read with Attention, your Publication
the last *Maryland Gazette*, and as I am satisfied
was a passionate Proceeding. I shall pass over
exceptionable Parts, and confine myself to the prin-
cipal Points in Question; therefore take the follow-
Vindication of the Proceedings objected to, and re-
upon it in a cool Moment.

You disclaim the Pamphlet; you ground yourself
upon Two Reasons; in the first Place you allege, that
a *Narrative of Facts* was settled by the General Com-
mittee, and that the Special Committee was appointed
merely to revise and correct for the Press, that *Nar-
rative of Facts*; in the next Place you allege, that
stating the Second Question, your Conduct as a Com-
mittee is represented as inconsistent and ridiculous
and therefore that *Stating* you conclude an Insult
your Understandings; this I take to be the Drift
your Publication, though I wish you had been ex-
plicit in your Meaning.

If the Fact was admitted, that the special Com-
was constituted merely to revise and correct for
Press, the *Narrative of Facts*, I should readily ad-
mit that the special Committee had exceeded their Au-
rity in the Pamphlet, in this, that the Pamphlet pre-
sented not only gives the *Narrative*, but suggests
Grounds and Reasons, upon which the Committee
founded their Judgment. But Gentlemen, you are
greatly mistaken in Point of Fact; the special Com-
mittee was not only appointed for the Purpose of
vising and correcting the *Narrative of Facts*, but
for the Purpose of stating to the Public the *Grounds*
Reasons upon which the Committee gave their sever-
Resolutions; and as a plain Proof that you are mis-
taken in your Supposition of the Fact, be pleased to
read the following Answer, delivered by Mr. Mod-
erator, upon the coming in of the Address of the Par-

GENTLEMEN,

We deliberated upon the Subject Matter that was
before us, with so much Caution and Attention, that
Re-consideration can shake or alter the Opinion
signified to you: As for the *Reasons*, and
of that Opinion, which you call upon us
to give them in the *Maryland Gazette*, and
we will be pleased to take this as our final Answer.
It is plain therefore, the General Committee had
a Promise in the most formal and solemn Man-
ner, to state to the Public the *Reasons and Grounds* upon
which they founded their Determination; you admit
special Committee was appointed; I ask for what
purpose? To revise and correct a *Narrative* for the
Press? was this the Purport of the Promise and solemn
engagement? You may object, the *Maryland Gazette*
was appointed the Channel of Communication—
I admit it—The *Reasons* were given in the *Mary-
land Gazette*, but there was not Room for the *Nar-
rative*. With Respect to the Principles adopted as the
Ground of the Committee in their Determinations, can
you point out a Variance of Sentiment between the
Gazette and the Pamphlet? If you acquit the special
Committee as to the Principles stated in the *Gazette*,
you cannot condemn them as to what is urged in the
Pamphlet.

As to the Accusation, that you have been misrep-
resented and insulted in the stating of the Second Que-
stion, I confess I am amazed, and wonder from whence
you collect such a Charge. Upon your own State of
the Case the Charge is Groundless. There is no dif-
ference between the State of the Question, which you
admit, and the Question in the Pamphlet, except in
this; that in the Case admitted, the Question and
Determination are stated *without* the Principle assign-
ed, and, in the Case objected to, the Question and De-
termination are stated, *with* the Principle assigned. Does
the Pamphlet charge you with adopting the Principle?
Can you possibly entertain such an Idea? Does not the
Pamphlet state a Division upon the Second Question,
and place you upon the Negative? Surely then the
Principle will not apply to you, but to such only as are
placed upon the Affirmative. Perhaps you do not
comprehend the Propriety of Expression, that the
Opinion of the Majority should be called the Opinion
of the Committee, and yet you ought to know, that
this is the Case in all public Proceedings; and the
placing you upon the Negative must have taken off all
Suspicion that your Concurrence was implied in the
Principle suggested.

Let me now, Gentlemen, ask you, whether it was
prudent in you, upon an Occasion so groundless and
trifling, to start Differences among the Committees,
upon a Point in which the general Welfare is so deeply
interested? Common Sense might have informed you,
that you ought to have submitted to the general Op-
inion of the Committee, and a Moment's Reflection
might have apprised you of the bad Consequences of a
Contrariety of Sentiment among Men, delegated for
the essential Service of enforcing an Adherence to the
Association.

I will not take Notice of your ungenerous Reflec-
tions upon Mr. West; indeed your Animadversions are
too trivial and puerile to demand his, or my Observa-
tions; perhaps the rough Expression of "ungenerous
Principle" applied to Mr. Buchanan, upon the Second
Question, was offensive to the Delicacy of your Tem-
per; you have repeated it in your Publication, and
that induces me to think, tho' you will not speak out,
you have taken Offence at the Expression. But why,
Gentlemen, stand forth public Advocates for Mr. Bu-
chanan? You express a great Dislike to Inconsistency;
why then alarmed at an Expression so truly applicable,
after passing a Vote unanimously against the Propriety
of the Importation? There must have been some Per-
son chargeable with a Breach of the Association, and
you have publicly acquitted the Parties interested;
I conceive you mean Parties interested and residing in
this Province.

When Passion, Gentlemen, takes the start of Reason,
Folly and Repentance are the sure Consequences.—
Give me Leave, now to assure you, that your Resent-
ment against Mr. West, is totally without Foundation;
you call him the Author of the Pamphlet; what do you
mean by that Term? Do you mean that the Principles
avowed in the Pamphlet, are not the Principles adopt-
ed by the Committee? Or do you mean that Mr. West
was the Penman of the Pamphlet? If you mean to
charge him as Penman, your Resentment for that Rea-
son, is ridiculous to the last Degree; if you mean to
charge him as asserting Principles which the Commit-
tee never adopted, I wish you had pointed out the Part
of the Pamphlet upon which you grounded this
Charge; is the Paragraph objected to in your Publica-
tion, the only Argument to justify the Accusation?
If so, your Attack upon Mr. West is ungenerous; and
without Provocation; for, Gentlemen, the Sentiment
avowed in that Paragraph, was, as far as I was able to
collect the Matter, the Sentiment of the Majority of the
Committee, and I was the Penman of that Paragraph.

Your humble Servant,

WILLIAM PAGE.

Annapolis, April 25, 1770.

To Messieurs Stevenson, Plowman, Smith, and Mac-

Gentlemen,
WHEN I first heard that you had sent a Piece to
the Press, disclaiming the Pamphlet, relative

said, with Lord Chatham, that Nobleman told him,
that he should think himself obliged at all Times to
stand up in Defence of his M—'s just Rights; but

to the Proceedings of the Committee, I was under some
Uneasiness, lest your Conduct should prejudice the
Cause of *America*, by shewing to the World, that the
People of this Province were not all united in the same
Sentiments; but, upon reading your Performance in
Print, my Fears for *America* subsided, and the follow-
ing Lines rush'd into my Mind:

Gracious God!

"What Sin of mine could merit such a Rod?
"That all the Shot of Dulness now must be,
"From this thy Blunderbuss discharg'd on me!
Adieu Gentlemen, "None but yourselves can be your
Parallels." You know not the Man you have attack-
ed; you have thrown the first Stone; but I'll hurt
none of you, nor shall you hear from me again 'til
you convince me, that the Association and the Liberty
of *America* are proper Subjects for Ridicule, and that
One Man can constitute himself, be, and continue a Com-
mittee for Six Weeks, or any Time whatever—
Five Pounds to a Crown you were not a Standing Com-
mittee when you wrote your "What d'ye call it, of the
16th of April, and the World shall be Judge.

STEPHEN WEST.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Please to give the following a Place in your Paper, and
you'll oblige many of your Customers.

Prince-George's County, April 19, 1770.

YESTERDAY being the Day Mr. Wilkes was to
be released from Ministerial Vengeance, great
Rejoicing was had on that Occasion at *Queen Anne*, in
said County, at the House of Mr. Jeremiah Crabbe.
The First Table at Dinner was decorated by Forty-five
Ladies, who dined upon Forty-five Dishes: After them
there dined Forty-five Gentlemen, who after Dinner
drank Forty-five Glasses of Wine, when the following
loyal and patriotic Toasts among others went round.
The King—The Queen—The Prince of Wales and
Royal Family—The Freeholders of *Middlesex*—*John*
Wilkes, Esq;—*Seigneur Glyn*—The Author of the last
Junius—*Sir George Saville*—*Lord Chatham*—*Lord Cam-*
den—Prosperity to *Maryland*—The Governor of *Mary-*
land—The *Pennsylvania* Farmer—The Author of the
Considerations—The Minority in the Case of Mr.
Wilkes's Expulsion—The Glorious Ninety-two of *Boston*
—Mr. Otis—Mr. Cushing—Col. Barre—Gen. Howard
—Mr. Burke—Mr. Bickford—All Friends to *America*—
May Mr. Wilkes persevere in his Patriotism—May *Eng-*
lish and *American* Liberty never want a *Wilkes*, a *Junius*,
and a *Dickinson* to patronize and defend it—The Sup-
porters of the Bill of Rights—May his Majesty ever
make the Interest and Happiness of his Subjects his
first Care—May the Friends of Liberty always have
the Management of public Affairs—May all national
Animosity subside—May the Subjects in every Part of
his Majesty's Dominions be united—May the Succession
to the *British* Throne ever remain in the House of *Har-*
rover—May the Revenue-Acts be repealed on consti-
tutional Principles—May Vengeance and Corruption
never exist in the *British* Senate, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

ALIKELY young Country-born Negro Wo-
man, that can Iron, Wash, Cook, and do all
Kind of Household Work, is strong, hearty, and very
active, about Twenty-three Years of Age, qualified
either for Town or Country. Enquire of the Prin-
ters.

FOR LONDONDERRY.

THE Ship *General Wolfe*, *Thomas Morrison* Com-
mander, Burthen about 200 Tons, will be
clear to sail from hence in about 20 Days. The said
Ship has excellent Accommodations for Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to *John Stevenson*, in
Baltimore-Town, or said Master on board, at *Fell's*
Point.—There are imported in said Vessel, 16
young healthy Men, Indented Servants, whose
Times are to be disposed of on board. The Captain
has also a Parcel of fine *Irish* Potatoes, which he
will sell by the Bushel.

April 23, 1770.

To be LET on reasonable Terms,
THE Tenement in *Upper-Marlborough*, occupied
lately by *John Scott*, and last by *William*
Urquhart. For Particulars apply to
DANIEL CARROLL.

TO BE SOLD,

ALIKELY young Negro Man, about Twenty-
three Years of Age, has worked at the Black-
smiths Business about 9 or 10 Years, is a good
Tradesman, very active, supple, and an orderly
well behaved Fellow, sold for no Fault, only that
his Master declines the Business. Enquire of the
Printers.

COMMITTED to *Anne Arundel* County Jail, as
Runaways, WILLIAM THOMPSON, and
GEORGE WILLIAMS, who say they belong to
Edward Norwood. They had a small Boat with
about 3 Fathom of Rope in her. Their Master is
desir'd to take them away and pay Charges.

JOHN CLAPHAM, Sheriff.

April 18, 1770.

RAN away from the Subscriber, in *Kent* County,
Maryland, on Monday the 16th Instant, a
Convict Lad, named GEORGE HALL, alias AT-
TIX, about 18 or 19 Years of Age, 5 Feet 3 Inches
high, well set, has a Scar on one of his Legs, occa-
sioned by a Scald; wears his own short brown Hair,
and as he has been used to go by Water, all Masters
of Vessels are forewarned carrying him off at their
Peril: Had on when he went away, a Pair of old
Leather Breeches, brown Kersey or Plains Jacket,
blue Broad-Cloth Under ditto, white Linen Shirt, a
Pair of white Yarn Stockings, a Pair of Shoes, and
a Felt Hat half worn. Whoever takes up and se-
cures him in any Jail, so that his Master may have
him again, shall receive a Reward of Forty Shillings
besides what the Law allows, paid by

(w3)

JOHN GRANT.

RAN away from the Subscribers, living in *Cecil*
County, *Maryland*, Two Servant Men, viz.
DANIEL DORROVAN, an *Irishman*, about 25 Years
of Age, near 6 Feet high, has dark Hair, fair Com-
plexion, and used to Country Work: Had on when he
went away, a good Felt Hat, gray colour'd double-
breasted Jacket, black Cloth Under ditto, gray
colour'd Breeches, all old and patch'd, wide Trowsers,
and old Shoes and Stockings. JOHN TAYLOR, an
Englishman, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches
high, has black Hair, fair Complexion, and by Trade
a Blacksmith: Had on when he went away, a Felt
Hat, old brown Coat, striped Linen Jacket, good Home-
spun Shirt, Osnabrig Trowsers, and old Shoes and
Stockings. Whoever takes up and secures the said
Servants, so that their Masters may have them again,
shall have Four Pounds Reward, paid by

JOHN COX,

BENJAMIN ETHERINGTON.

PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY RACES.

TO be run over the Course at *Upper-Marlbor-*
ough, on Tuesday the First of May next, a
Match, IGNATIUS DIGGS, Esq's. black Colt by
Selim, against HENRY ROZER, Esq's. bay Filly by
Selim, play or pay, for Twenty-five Guineas a Side.
The same Day and at the same Place a Match;
SAMUEL GALLOWAY, Esq's. bay Filly by *Selim*,
against Major JOSEPH SIMS, bay Colt by *Wildair*,
for £.

On Wednesday the Second Day of May, there
will be a Purse of Forty Pounds Currency, free for
any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, the Four Mile
Heats; if rising Four Years old, every Horse, Mare,
or Gelding, to carry 8 Stone 4lb. Bridle and
Saddle included; Five Years old, 9 Stone; Six
Years old, 9 Stone 8lb. and, aged 10 Stone.

Every Person who proposes to start a Horse, Mare,
or Gelding, for the above Purse, to enter with Mr.
Benjamin Brookes, on or before the First of May,
leaving with him proper Vouchers of the Age of the
Horse, &c. that is so entered, and at the same Time
paying if a Subscriber 20s. if a Non-Subscriber
40s. Entrance. Judges will be appointed to deter-
mine all Disputes that may arise, and the Money
paid as soon as they name the Winner.—Three
reputed running Horses to start or no Race. No
Person will be admitted to run more than one
Horse, &c. upon any Pretence or in any Manner
whatever.

(3w)

March 23, 1770.

To be sold by the Subscriber, at Public Vendue, on the
Premises, the Second Day of May next, all that noted
Onion's Iron-Works, pleasantly situated in *Baltimore*
County, *Maryland*, on a never failing Stream, called
the Little-Falls of Gunpowder River.

ONE Furnace in good Repair, with a sufficient
Quantity of Ore for Ages, not above one Mile
from said Furnace, and is of excellent Quality for any
Kind of Castings; Two Forges with Four Fires, and
Two Hammers, and is sufficient to make Three Hun-
dred Tons of Iron per Ann. One Grist and Saw Mill
in good Repair, with a sufficient Quantity of Coal
Houses, Stables, Smiths and Carpenters Shops, and
Dwelling-Houses: All the above Buildings are within
the Circumference of Five Hundred Yards, and join-
ing on the Head of a Navigable Water, where Skows
and Boats take Iron from the Furnace-Door, but one
Mile to *Joppa*, on board of large Craft that goes to all
Parts of *Maryland* and *Virginia*, together with Seven
Thousand Five Hundred Acres of valuable Land, well
watered and timbered, adjoining said Works, with a
sufficient Quantity of Meadow to be made, and some
already made, &c. Any Person or Persons, inclinable
to purchase, may have a view of them before the Day
of Sale. They will be set up at Six Thousand Pounds
Sterling, to the highest Bidder, above that Sum; one
Half of the Purchase Money to be paid on the Day of
Sale, and the other upon Interest, giving good Secu-
rity if required. An indisputable title will be given
by me (w3) ZACCHAEUS ONION.
N. B. If said Works are not sold said Day, they will
be rented.

from the County of Kent.

Yesterday a grand Entertainment was given by the
Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-House, at which were
present, a great Number of the Nobility and Gentry of

which we now undergo, and what we shall suffer more
God only knows! I know not. My Service to the
Consul at Vigo. When you write to me define the